

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY BULLETIN.

ROSS & ROSSER, Publishers.

MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1862.

VOLUME 1 NUMBER 25

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

A square is Twelve lines of this size type—equal to about 100 words of manuscript.

	1 Square	2 Squares	3 Squares	4 Squares	5 Squares	6 Squares	7 Squares	8 Squares	9 Squares	10 Squares	11 Squares	12 Squares	13 Squares	14 Squares	15 Squares	16 Squares	17 Squares	18 Squares	19 Squares	20 Squares	21 Squares	22 Squares	23 Squares	24 Squares	25 Squares	26 Squares	27 Squares	28 Squares	29 Squares	30 Squares	
1 Insertion	\$1.00	\$1.75	\$2.50	\$3.25	\$4.00	\$4.75	\$5.50	\$6.25	\$7.00	\$7.75	\$8.50	\$9.25	\$10.00	\$10.75	\$11.50	\$12.25	\$13.00	\$13.75	\$14.50	\$15.25	\$16.00	\$16.75	\$17.50	\$18.25	\$19.00	\$19.75	\$20.50	\$21.25	\$22.00	\$22.75	\$23.50
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MAYSVILLE, - - DECEMBER 4

DEATH.

There is no death! The stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore;
And bright in heaven's jeweled crown
They shine for evermore.

There is no death! The dust we tread
Shall golden beneath the summer shower
To golden grain, or mellow fruit,
Or rainbow tinted flowers.

The granite rocks disorganize
To feed the hungry moss they bear;
The forest leaves drink daily life
From out the viewless air.

There is no death! The leaves may fall,
The flower may fade and pass away—
The only wait, through wintry hours,
The coming of the May.

There is no death! An angel form
Walks o'er the earth with silent tread,
He bears our best loved things away,
And then we call them "dead."

He leaves our hearts all desolate—
He plucks our fairest, sweetest flowers;
Transplanted into bliss, they now
Adorn immortal bowers.

The bird-like voice whose joyous tones
Makes glad this scene of sin and strife,
Sings now her everlasting song
Amid the Tree of Life.

And where he sees a smile too bright,
Or hearts too pure for faint of vice,
He bears it to that world of light,
To dwell in Paradise.

Born into that undying life,
They leave us but to come again;
With joy we welcome them—the same,
Except in sin and pain.

And ever near us, though unseen,
The dear immortal spirits tread;
For all the boundless Universe,
Is life—There are no dead!

From the Logan (O.) Gazette.

Betsy Kolter on Legal Tender.

Messrs Editors—I concluded to write up to you to print some Legal Tender for me. I've had such bad luck of late, and been so much frustrated to make change for the peddlers when they come to buy my produce, that I thought I would get some currency of my own. But before I tell you the kind I want, I must inform you what the bad luck was, hoping it'll be a warning to all females who go to Fontina to trade. You see I took up thirty pound of butter; and the towns people all know that I make butter which is better; and butter being scarce, they commiserate me as soon as I got to town. One wanted five pound, and another three, and so along, and as they had no change, every feller paid me in stamps. So I rapt the stamps up carefully in a piece of paper, and put 'em in my pocket. Well, you see I had our baby along, and the dear little cherub set in my lap all the way going, and coming, and when I got home, I giv Bob the baby, and went to feel for my stamps; and lazzee-sakes! What do you think? That was the stamps, shore enuff; but they were glued together and totally spoiled with the sticky truck on the back of them. I waint the baby's fault. True there was a sort of dampish wetness like, on my lap; but that would have been nothin' here or there, if the fool Government hadn't gummed paste on the back of them.

So, all things considered, I concluded to get some currency of my own. At then comes the question—What kind? Shall I be Demand Notes or Legal Tender? I guess I'll get the Legal Tender. You see if I was to get Demand Notes, some feller might come up some day with one of 'em, and I might not have the specie about me, and of course couldn't pay him, not havin' the means to do it. Then what? Why, the very next time the weemin met in the Soin Sockle, they'd say: "Betsy Kolter's broke all to pieces; Betsy Kolter's gone up; Betsy Kolter's gone under; Betsy Kolter's busted; and so forth."

You see I always like to be sure that I can make both ends meet; and so I thought I'd get the Legal Tender, just like that of the Government, which ain't to be paid for five years, and after five years is only to be paid when the Government gets ready. That will give me time to turn round, and I won't be in no danger of the bankrupt act. You see its my principle to be always on hand, and good as my word. I think it is the bounden duty of every body, old and young, men and weemen, to so arrange things as to make their ends meet without fail; and so I want you to print me twenty dollars, in Legal Tender.

Yours, &c.
BETSY KOLTER.

A young lady who was perfectly thunder struck at hearing of her friends engagement, has since been provided with a lightning-rod.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 22.
Demolishing their Idols.

Since this war commenced the Yankees have manufactured military idols, and then exhibited them, with a recklessness unparalleled in the history of war. At first Gen. Scott was the 'great soldier of the age,' but Manassas gave him his quins, and old Fuss and Feathers was consigned without ceremony to a splendid mausoleum, where he has been lying in state ever since, but with none so poor as to do him reverence. McClellan was at once hoisted upon the vacant pedestal, and every one remembers the frantic enthusiasm with which he was hailed by the universal Yankee nation. The 'Young Napoleon' was on every lip; the newspapers seemed with the most nauseating adulations; the print shops exhibited his likeness in every variety of pattern; McClellan himself proclaimed: 'We have met our last defeat; we have seen our last retreat.'

But where is McClellan now? Pope's star flashed for a brief hour across the firmament and then disappeared as sudden as it rose. Buell, once the object of their unlimited confidence, has now been thrown overboard, and other subordinate leaders have been sacrificed by the wholesale. For our own part, we do not believe that any of those men deserved their fate. They were engaged in a bad cause; they had to encounter superior generalship, and a people fighting in defense of their own homes and firesides. They did as well under the circumstances as any Generals could have done, and no change from one to the other has at all improved the Yankee fortunes. We venture to predict that the changes will be as fruitless as those which occurred before. It would be hard to say on what field Burnside has proved his superiority to McClellan. In his retreat from Fredericksburg, when he believed that Jackson, who was no where near him, was in pursuit, he exhibited none of the coolness and sagacity of a great General. His agitation

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FEDERAL TROOPS CAPTURED.—The passengers per steamer Allen Collier, last night, bring the intelligence that three companies of Federal troops, belonging to the Second Virginia Regiment, were overtaken and captured by Jenkins' rebel cavalry, near Charleston, on the Kanawha, on Friday evening. The capture resulted in the turning over to the enemy a large quantity of arms, ammunitions, &c.—*Cin. Enq.*

St. Louis, for Panama, with three hundred passengers, and \$533,000 in specie for New York, and \$685,000 for England.

We learn by a gentleman, who left Cincinnati at 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening, that it was currently reported and believed, in that city, that Burnside had been succeeded by Hooker.

The Ladies of Fredericksburg, Va., held a meeting lately and appointed a committee, who were instructed to visit the rebel commanding General, and implore him upon their knees, if necessary, not to surrender the city. They preferred having their dwellings burned to the ground to having them again occupied by Northern troops.

The Confederates are said to be 9,000 strong at Arkansas Post, on Arkansas river. There has been no rise in the stream.

Gen. Joe Johnston has been appointed to command the Department of the West, in place of Pemberton.

A part of Bragg's army is said to have reached Aberdeen. At Memphis, the impression is, that a stand will be made at that place.

The Legislatures of fourteen of the loyal States will meet in January.

Parson Brownlow is very much disliked in Illinois. His vulgar profanity is so offensive that ladies do not presume to attend his meetings, and soldiers have to keep the populace from egging and otherwise maltreating him.

If the scarcity of charge should continue it is feared that even the moon will find it difficult to change its quarters.—*Exchange.*

What of that! Hasn't the moon got a man in it? And cannot any man make himself a substitute?

The romantic lover hunts a wildfowl and vows that it is a star.

There was a good demand for notes of Tennessee and Kentucky Banks, on Monday, in Cincinnati; 23 to 3 per cent. prem. was paid for them.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.—The next meeting of this body takes place on the second Thursday in January, 1863.

On Tuesday morning Nov. 25, two hundred and fifty rebel cavalry took the town of Henderson, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, burning the station house and other property. They also took one company of Federal soldiers.

We learn that the enemy under Bragg are fortifying strongly near Murfreesboro, and have a force of 65,000 effective troops. General Rosecrans' army have not yet moved, but may go forward during the present week.

Incendiaries have been trying to burn the city of Memphis. On Sunday night there were ten different fires. On Monday night there were fourteen, showing conclusively that there is a concerted movement for the destruction of the city. Great excitement exists in consequence.

It is rumored that the rebels are bringing siege guns to Murfreesboro.

The rebel force between Chattanooga and Murfreesboro is said to be sixty thousand.

Upland Cotton brought sixty-eight cents per pound at a sale in Philadelphia last week.

AN ABOLITION HUMBLED EXPLODED.—One of the favorite theories of the Abolition papers has been that an immense cotton crop could be grown in Southern Illinois. In order to give currency to it, they have stated, our Cincinnati *Gazette* among the number, that the cotton crop of Illinois this year was twenty thousand bales. The Chicago *Prairie Farmer*, seeing this, declares it false, and estimates the quantity for export at about two hundred bales. This is the extent of the cotton cultivation in Illinois.—*Cin. Enq.*

WHOLESALE DESERTION.—The desertions from the army, especially in the West, are becoming really alarming. Both before and after the battle of Perryville, hundreds deserted from Buell's army, and they are now at home, dressed in citizens' clothes, apparently without any intention of returning. Of the new recruits, there are few that have not lost from fifty to as high as three hundred men, from the same cause. In the camps of this State, the same demoralization presents itself. At Camp Dennison, where thirteen hundred enlisted men are due, not more than five hundred can be found in camp. Officers who have recruited and paid bounties to a full company of men, cannot muster a corporal's guard.—*Cin. Times*

Colonel A. V. Colburn, from General McClellan's staff, has been assigned to duty as Adjutant General of the Department of Missouri. General McClellan indorses the Colonel as one of the most efficient officers in the army.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

By Telegraph.

The President says the correspondence touching foreign affairs which has taken place during the last year is herewith submitted, in compliance with the request to that effect. If the condition of our relations with other nations is less gratifying than formerly, it is certainly more satisfactory than a nation so unhappily distracted might have reasonably apprehended. A blockade of three thousand miles of seacoast could not be established and vigorously enforced in a season of great commercial activity like the present, without committing occasional mistakes and inflicting unintentional injuries upon foreign nations and subjects. In clear cases of these kinds, I have as far as possible heard and redressed the complaints by friendly powers. There is, however, a large and augmenting number of doubtful cases upon which the Government is unable to agree with the Governments whose protection is demanded by the claimants.

There are more cases in which the United States or their citizens suffer wrongs from the naval or military authorities of foreign nations, which the Government of these States are not at once prepared to redress. I have proposed to some of the foreign States, interested, mutual conventions, to examine and adjust such complaints. This has been made especially to Great Britain, France, Spain and Prussia. In each case it has been favorably received; but not yet formally adopted.

Applications have been made to me by many free Americans of African descent to favor their emigration with a view to such colonization as was contemplated in the recent act of Congress. Other parties at home and abroad, some from interested and other motives, have suggested similar measures, while on the other hand several of the Spanish American Republics have protested against the sending of such colonies to their respective territories. Under these circumstances, I have declined to move any such colony to any State without first obtaining the consent of its Government, with an agreement on its part to receive and protect such emigrants in all their rights as freemen, and I have at the same time offered to the several States situated in the tropics, or having colonies there, to negotiate with them, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate, to favor the voluntary emigration of portions of that class to their respective territories upon conditions which shall be equal, just and humane.

Liberia and Hayti are yet the only countries to which colonists of the African descent from here could go, with certainty of being received and adopted as citizens, and I regret to say that such persons contemplating colonization do not seem so willing to emigrate to these countries as to some others, nor willing as I think their interest demands. I believe, however, that the opinion is improving, and that ere long there will be an augmented and considerable emigration to both these countries.

Our relations with European States remain undisturbed, and with States of our continent have improved, especially Mexico, Costa Rica, &c.

The President speaks of a favored project, the Atlantic Telegraph, and of extending the Pacific line to connect with that being extended across the Russian Empire; thinks the mineral resources of the territories ought to be developed as rapidly as possible. Every step in that direction would have a tendency to improve the revenues. It is worthy of serious consideration whether some extraordinary measure to promote that end can not be adopted. The means which suggest itself as most likely to be effective, is a scientific exploration.

The naval operations required for the suppression of the rebellion have hitherto been met with a promptitude and certainty unusual in similar circumstances, and the public credit has been fully maintained. The continuance of the war, however, and the increased disbursements made necessary, demand your best reflections as to the best modes of providing the necessary revenue. The suspension of specie payment by banks made large issues of United States notes unavoidable. In no other way could the payment of the troops and the satisfaction of other just demands be so economically or as well provided for. It is extremely doubtful whether a circulation of United States notes, payable in coin and sufficiently large for the wants of the people, can be permanently, usefully and safely maintained.

Is there any other mode in which the necessary provision for the public wants can be made, and the great advantages of a safe and uniform currency secured. I know of none which promises certain results, and at the same time so unobjectionable as the organization of banking associations under a general act of Congress, well guarded in its provisions. To such associations the Government might furnish circulating notes on the security of the United States bonds, deposited in the Treasury. These notes, prepared under the supervision of proper officers, being uniform in appearance and security, and convertible always into coin, would at once protect labor against the evils of a vicious currency and facilitate commerce by cheap and safe exchange. A moderate reservation from the interest on the bonds would compensate the United States for the preparation and distribution of the notes, and a general supervision of the system would lighten the burden of that part of the public debt employed as security.

The public credit, moreover, would be greatly improved, and the negotiation of new loans greatly facilitated by the steady market demand for Government bonds, which the adoption of the proposed system would create. It is an additional recommendation of the measure, of considerable weight in my judgment, that it would recognize, as far as possible; and existing institutions to re-organize under the act, substituting only the secured uniform national circulation for the local and various circulation now issued.

The President then gives summary from the Secretary of the Treasury's report. He refers to the reports of the Secretary of the Navy and War, and says, though lengthy, there are only brief abstracts. He says there is a decided improvement in the financial condition of the Post-office Department, compared with the preceding year. The Secretary of the Interior reports that the public lands have ceased to be a source of revenue.

Speaking of Indian affairs, and the recent troubles, he says: I submit for your special consideration whether our Indian system shall not be remodeled. He urges the earliest completion of the Pacific Railroad, and also the favorable action of Congress on the

projects for enlarging the great canals of New York, Illinois and Michigan.

The President refers to his compensated emancipation proclamation of September 22, and says that the portion of the earth occupied by the people of the United States is well adapted to the home of one national family, but not for two or more. In the inaugural Address I briefly pointed out the total inadequacy of disunion as a remedy for differences between the people of the two sections. I did so in language which I can not separate; we can not remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. He remarked at length on the difficulty of making any national boundary line.

The President then suggests amendments to the Constitution, Congress concurring, to be proposed to the Legislatures or Conventions of the several States, which, if ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, to be valid as parts of said Constitution.

The first article proposes that all States abolishing slavery before January 1, 1800, shall receive compensation from the United States.

2. All slaves freed by the chances of war, any time before the end of the rebellion, shall be forever free; but all owners who had not been disloyal shall be compensated.

3. Congress may appropriate money, and otherwise provide for colonizing free colored persons, with their consent, at any place without the United States.

The President discusses these articles at some length, and asks if, then, for a common object, and for a common end, is it not just that a bill be done at common charge? And if with less money, or money more easily paid, we can preserve the benefits of the Union by this means that we can by the war alone, is it not economical to do it?

The proposed emancipation would shorten this war, perpetuate peace, insure an increase in population, and, proportionately, the wealth of the country.

The President then says the plan, consisting of these articles, is recommended not but that a restoration of the National authority would be accepted without its adoption; nor will the war or proceedings under the proclamation of September 22 be stayed, because of the recommendation of this plan. Its timely adoption I doubt not would bring restoration and the war stay both; and, notwithstanding this plan, law for compensation any State which may adopt the emancipation before this plan shall have been acted upon, is hereby earnestly renewed.

This plan is recommended as a means not in conclusion of, but additional to all others for restoring and preserving the National authority throughout the Union. The subject is presented exclusively in its economical aspect. The plan is proposed as a permanent Constitutional law. In conclusion the President says: The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise with the occasion. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down in honor or dishonor to the latest generation.

We say that we are for the Union. The world will not forget that while we say this we do know how to save the Union. In giving freedom to the slaves we insure freedom to the free, honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve. We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last best hope of the earth. Other means may succeed—this could not fail—the way which is plain, peaceful, generous, just—a way which, if followed, the world will forever applaud, and God must forever bless.

From the New York World, Nov. 30.

A Plan to Break Down State Stocks and Depreciate them in Value

It is now definitely understood that Mr. Chase, in his forthcoming financial report, will strongly urge the adoption of the national system of free banking he so earnestly recommended at the last session of Congress. This project is practically similar to the banking law now in operation in this State. It provides that any chartered State Bank, of not less than \$100,000 capital, may issue currency based on deposits of the United States stock. The notes, of not less than five dollars and more than five thousand, are to be furnished by the Government, and are to be receivable at par in all parts of the United States for all Government dues except customs. So as to make room for this Government currency, the scheme contemplates, further, a tax of two per cent. on all bank issues, other than those secured by United States stock. Stringent penalties are provided for any evasion of this tax, which Mr. Chase believes will eventually drive out the State Bank issues.

Such, in brief, is the scheme which is to be submitted to Congress as the panacea for our currency troubles. It has been how it will be received by that body. Of course it will be vehemently opposed by the country banks, and as they exercise a powerful influence in nearly every Congressional district, it would seem as though the chances were against the project. As for the city banks, they will not care to fight the scheme merely because it interferes with their issues, because these are not generally a source of much profit. Their opposition, as well as that of the business community, will be from other and more serious considerations.

Mr. Chase's scheme, stripped of all verbiage, is that some \$250,000,000 of State stocks, now held by banks as a security for their circulation, shall be thrown upon the market within a brief period of time, and United States stocks substituted in their place. What the effect of this measure would be to the absorption of United States securities. It is patent, therefore, that every one interested in State indebtedness will be opposed to Mr. Chase's project. But there is another objection. The forced liquidation of so enormous an amount of bank currency would cause the suspension of a great majority of the local banks, and thus create a wide spread financial panic. Mr. Chase's scheme would require long period before it could be put into operation without seriously injuring the business of the country. On the whole, we think its chances not very good.

It is reported that a Steamer, similar to the Alabama, left Liverpool on the 20th ultimo, and that another will soon follow.

It has leaked out that at least 15,000 men who received bounties from New York city have deserted.

For the Dollar Weekly Bulletin.

Messrs Editors:

There is a great variety of opinions as to the age of the world; the Science of Geology and the discoveries of learned men contradict the Mosaic account of its age, and demonstrate that it is more than six thousand years old. If man entertains and exercises a laudable and proper curiosity to ascertain the true history of the earth upon which we dwell and over which God hath given him dominion, it should not be deemed strange that he should also entertain a deep interest in and desire to know the history of himself and his race, to whom hath been assigned the whole earth as a place not of probation alone, but also of development of all those wonderful faculties and powers, the possession of which, have caused it to be said of him "that he has been made but little lower than the angels."

Curiosity is the fruitful mother of discovery, of questions and of answers; even the illiterate propound queries touching our origin and the startling and marked variety of our species which confound science, philosophy and history. A child came into the study of a philosopher, who was pondering over his books and committing his speculations and theories to paper, to enlighten mankind, and asked him for some fire; "you are welcome to it," said he, "but you have nothing in which to carry it." The child filled its little hand with cold ashes, laid a live coal upon it and went out; the wise man was amused and instructed; he had been taught by the simplicity of childhood. So frequently do plain and artless inquiries and conversations excite in us reflection and examination, and often induce us to reject long received opinions which common credulity has forges cherished and sanctioned.

"Look here Sam! you said Adam was de first man?"
"Yes!"
"God made Adam out'n mud and sat him up against de fence to dry?"
"Yes!"
"Look a here Nigger! who made de fence?"
"Why, dat 'tender man?"
"What 'tender man Sam?"
"Why Eve, you fool?"
"Was Eve a man?"
"He was when I seed him!"

New above conversation, between two learned gentlemen of color, though ridiculous is still suggestive.

Julius Caesar in his Commentaries, giving the history of his conquests, and especially of Gaul, writes of himself in the third person. "Caesar does this and said that," it is a good mode of concealing Egotism and bestowing self-adulation. Now Eve, in this Diary, generally speaks of herself in the third person, except when she threatens her children or domestics, or getting angry, begins upon father Adam certain lectures for his frequent acts of omission or commission.

Eve was indeed beautiful and lovely, as the following poetic portrait proves:
"Her eyes were blue and softly bright,
As morning glories wet with dew;
Her hair was like a cloud at night,
That streams of moon-light struggle through."

"Her cheeks were of the hue of shells;
That ope their bosoms in the sea;
Her voice the chime of silver bells,
Forever ringing out a glee."

"Her mien was modest as the droop
Of meadow lilies o'er a stream;
Her light step graceful as their sweep,
When soft winds wake them from a dream."

Yet she had an imperious temper; its acerbity had been increased by having eaten of the forbidden fruit.

"When she wills she will, you may depend on't,
When she won't she won't, and there's an end on't!"

The following incident is thus recorded in her Diary—6th day, year 9th:

"Poor Abel is indeed disconsolate and sad, his favorite hen, 'Old Speck,' was found dead under the Tamarind tree—having been killed by an Owl, at which the old man had shot twice on Thursday night—she was a notable fowl and possessed many virtues, she punctually laid an Egg every day at 10 o'clock and when company was expected. Her head was adorned with a tuft of white feathers which fell gracefully over her ears; she was the favorite mistress of the Harem of the 'Old Red Rooster'; had raised three broods of Chickens—all with little night caps on their heads—having hatched the last in the hominy mortar, that stood by the kitchen door. 'Poor Speck,' we never shall see thy like again. We shall miss thee from thy accustomed walks; thy wonted cackle, announcing to me and thy mates that there is another egg in the world, shall no more be heard; thou and thy top-knot shall no more excite the envy and jealousy of the Co-Dames of the barn-yard and straw stack."

"The breezy call of incense breathing morn,
The Swallow twittering from the straw-built shed,
The Cock's shrill clarion, or the early horn,
No more shall rouse her from her gory bed."

"Misfortunes never come alone; the old Rooster henceforth retired to the hen house and crow'd no more 'salutations to the morn.' His plumage which was a deep glossy red, (under the cold and bitter showers of adversity,) faded like a piece of wash'n calico, and turned at last of an dull and ashy grey, he became careless of his person, basked no longer in the sunshine, as was his wont, and strutted no more in that proud and erect gait, which said plainer than words:

"Look at me if you please!"
Despondency and grief done its work—he was found one morning dead in the hominy mortar, the cooey nest of Old Speck, where she had given to him and us so many of his descendants. Eve bestowed upon Abel all that maternal sympathy that meets and assuages every sorrow, and sweetens by a kiss every little sorrow, but he remained for a long time disconsolate over the loss of his Cock, and would not be comforted."

So reads Mr. Editor, one short page of this most singular Book, if Hebrew Dictionary has not deceived me; the translation is literal, exact, and rigid; any other would do injustice to the author, to mankind, to truth and history. So soon as the weather becomes warmer, and the Hebrew Syntax a little more fluid and smooth, I shall continue the work, even though it should be said of me as it was of another translator: "Posterity owed him little and paid him nothing." Respectfully Yours,

PETER SASSAFRAS,
December 1st, 1862.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.
House.—The Chaplain returned thanks for the brightening prospects of liberty for the slave; for emancipation from the system which had involved sin, sorrow and shame. Roll called by States; quorum present.—Message from Senate; quorum assembled, ready for business.

Similar message sent to Senate. Committee of both Houses appointed to wait on the President, and inform him they were ready to receive communications.

Conkling, of New York, offered a resolution, adopted, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire and report the best mode of placing vessels of war on Lake Ontario when an exigency may arise, and establishing water communication from other waters to lakes, and report which of the various plans is the most reliable.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire and report to the House at an early day, by what authority of the Constitution or laws, if any, the Postmaster General undertakes to decide what newspapers may and what newspapers may not be transmitted through the mails.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, offered the following: WHEREAS, Many citizens of the United States have been seized by persons acting, or pretending to be acting, under the authority of the United States, and have been carried out of the jurisdiction of the States of their residence, and imprisoned in the military prisons and camps of the United States without any public charge being preferred against them, and without any opportunity being allowed them to learn or disprove the charges made or alleged to be made against them; and,

WHEREAS, Such arrests have been made in the States where there is no insurrection or rebellion or pretense thereof, or any other obstruction to the authority of the Government, and,

WHEREAS, It is the sacred right of every citizen of the United States that he shall not be deprived of his liberty without due process of law, and when arrested, he shall have a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury, therefore,

Resolved, That the House of Representatives do hereby condemn all such arrests and practices as unwarranted by the constitution and laws of the United States, as usurpation of power never given up by the people to their rulers, and do hereby demand that such arrests shall hereafter cease, and that all persons so arrested and yet held, shall have a prompt and public trial according to the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Colfax, the preamble and resolution were laid on the table—80 yeas and 40 nays.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, offered the following:

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the House of Representatives what citizens of Illinois are now confined in any forts or places of confinement, and upon what charges such citizens were arrested; and that the President also inform the House of Representatives the names of the persons arrested in the State of Illinois and confined in prisons outside of the limits of said State, what the charges are against them, by whom the charges are made, and by whose orders all such arrests were made.

Mr. Lovejoy moved to lay the resolution on the table. Adopted—year 74, yeas 40.

The House took a recess to await the Message of President Lincoln.

After the reading of the President's Message, Mr. Morrill moved that it and the accompanying documents be referred to the Committee of the Whole and printed.

Mr. Vallandigham desired to say a few words, but was prevented by the previous question coming up.

The motion was agreed to. Adjourned.

SENATE.—After reading the message the Senate adjourned.

STUEL REVERSE.—We had a dispatch from Washington the other day, stating it was supposed that Stuel had fallen back in good order! This was our first intimation that he had suffered a reverse. Later advices represent him to be very near to Washington, and intimate that he came in with his army under a heavy pressure. Many of his soldiers left their muskets, that their possession might not interfere with their speed. We learn from a private source that he lost twenty-eight ear loads of baggage and supplies. We also learn that the rebels make almost daily raids close to our lines in front of Washington, and that their captures are frequently important.—*Providence (R. I.) Post.*

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—The New York Evening Post is urging the Corn Exchange, the Chamber of Commerce, the Churches, &c., to contribute—especially on Thanksgiving Day—a fund for the relief of the starving operatives in England, deprived of employment in consequence of the rebellion cutting off the usual supply of cotton. The New York Express comments upon this properly as follows:

These Abolition editors, it strikes us, have compassion for every-body save the white laboring men, and the white laboring men's families, here in the North. Just now, when the mechanic and day-laborer find it next to impossible to make both ends meet, owing to the war prices! Abolitionism and Secessionism have brought upon us, they are spending hundreds of thousands of dollars on lazy, fat and sleek contrabands, South—the people are next to be called upon to help feed and clothe the paupers of other lands! With coal at eight to nine dollars a ton; flour ten dollars per barrel, and tea, and clothing of every description enormously high—now is the time for charity to begin at home. By all means, let us have a generous contribution on Thanksgiving Day all around, but let the proceeds be devoted to the poor families of our soldiers, who are fighting the battles of the Union. Let us be just before we are generous.

A woman offering to sign a deed, the Judge asked her whether her husband compelled her to sign? "He compell me!" said the lady; "no, nor twenty like him."

A public writer thinks that much might be gained if speakers would observe, the miller's creed—always to shut the gate when the grist is out.

ALEX. MADDOX,

OLD STAND ON WALL STREET.
GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS
OLD AND NEW HAMS,
COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL
ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND BUSINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY!

AT MY OLD AND COMMISSION
Stand, embracing two large and elegant three-story stores on Wall Street, I continue to carry on, with increased stock and facilities, my long established business of furnishing Families in City and County, Farmers, Merchant and all others, most of the essential commodities consumed in life, all which I am selling at the most favorable rates for cash, or such country produce as suits the market. Thankful for the liberal patronage so long extended to me in the past, and which has enabled me to offer greater inducements to customers hereafter. I respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors. Below will be found advertisements of a few of my specialties; but it would take up a whole newspaper to enumerate all the commodities of general necessity which I habitually keep on hand. No one can examine my stock and go away unsatisfied as to quality and price.

ALEX. MADDOX.
Old Stand on Wall Street.
Maysville, July 17

OLD HAMS—200 two year old canned—of a lot of some thousand of my own curing, still remaining for select use.

ALEX. MADDOX.

NEW HAMS—500 canvassed Hams of my last year's curing, sweet, sound, juicy and of unrivaled flavor.

ALEX. MADDOX.

OLD BOURBON—50 Brs. choice Bourbon Whiskey very old, pure, highly flavored and oily.

ALEX. MADDOX.

BOURBON WHISKY—A large stock of pure copper distilled Whisky, from one to four years old, always kept on hand for sale by retail or gallon.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COMMON WHISKY—An abundant supply of common Whiskies, at very low rates, always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

FAMILY FLOUR—The choicest brands always kept.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN MEAL—From picked flint grain and carefully milled, ever on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SUGARS—Choicest Brown and White Sugars always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COFFEE—The choicest descriptions always kept in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX.

TEAS—Green and Black of all the best grades.

ALEX. MADDOX.

FISH—Mackerel, Salmon, Herring, Sarlines, Lake and other fish.

ALEX. MADDOX.

DRIED FRUITS—Raisins, Apples and Peaches constantly on hand of the best quality.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CIDER VINEGAR—The purest Cider Vinegar specially manufactured from the best orchards expressly for my select customers.

ALEX. MADDOX.

RYE—Selected grain specially cleaned as a substitute for Coffee.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHARCOAL—Always in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN IN THE EAR—Selected sound corn in the ear always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORRAGE—Hemp and Manila ropes of all sizes from a plough line to ships cable always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

OKUM—Choice prepared always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

BLOCK AND TACKLE—An assortment embracing all sizes of superior construction.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHEESE—The most select brands of rich, pure, bluegrass cheese.

ALEX. MADDOX.

STONE WARE—Every kind of vessels of the best manufactured earthen ware.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SALT—Best Kanawha and Ohio River Salt by the Brl. and Table Salt by the bag.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COAL OIL—The best Coal Oil for lamps at retail.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CANDLES—Choice brands of Star and Tallow candles, adapted to all seasons.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SOAPS—The best manufactured German, Irish, country-made, for washing clothes, scrubbing, &c., and choice toilet and perfumed varieties.

ALEX. MADDOX.

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THE BULLETIN.

OFFICE—Second Street, Opposite Cadwallader's Photograph Gallery.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, DEC. 4

Gen. Blunt, with five hundred federals, attacked and routed about eight thousand rebels, under Gen. Marmaduke, at Cane Hill, Arkansas, on the 20th, killing sixty, and driving the balance some twelve miles. Federal loss two wounded.

Nine of the discharged members of the Fifth Regiment arrived at their homes in Cincinnati, last Saturday. Twenty-three more are almost ready to come, being only detained until their papers are properly made out. The regiment, it is said, now numbers only about fifty men on dress parade.

The rebels continue to raise earthworks around Fredericksburg, but no new batteries are visible. Early Friday morning some rebel cavalry, said to be Hampton's Legion, crossed the Rappahannock, above Fredericksburg; and, evading the federal pickets, made a descent upon two companies of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, in Gen. Averell's brigade, near Hartwood, capturing nearly the entire two companies.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has given notice that the tax stamps for telegrams are ready for delivery, and the senders of messages will be required, on and after Monday, December 1, to place a stamp on each telegram, and cancel it with date and initial of the writer.

Gen. Butler is about to place overseers on confiscated plantations to save the cotton and sugar. The new cotton crop is coming in quite freely.

Gen. Butler has permitted the resumption of the publication of the National Advocate, after explanations from Jacob Barton that he had no intention to aid the rebels.

The frigate Vanderbilt arrived from a search for the Alabama, having steamed four thousand miles, cruising from the Grand Banks to southward of the Bermudas.

The cargo of the prize steamer Ann was sold last Saturday, at New York, for \$340,000. The tea brought 44¢ for Congou, and coffee slightly damaged 30¢.

A Grand Festival for the Benefit of the Poor.

On Friday, December 5th, at the Old Court House, in WASHINGTON, KY., there will be given a Grand Festival, the proceeds of which are to be given to the poor of that place. We know that every one feels interested in behalf of suffering humanity, and we hope that all will consider it their duty as well as their pleasure to attend.

The Hon. Frank P. Blair, Jr., has resigned his seat in the present Congress in order to take command of a brigade at Helena, Arkansas.

Henry T. Blow, Jr., representative-elect to the next Congress from the Second St. Louis District, has been asked to run as the Emancipation candidate in Gen. Blair's place, but declines for private reasons.

Captain Franks, of the Twelfth Connecticut Regiment, has been dismissed, having been convicted by court marshal for having received bribes.

Dennison House, Cincinnati.

Travellers from this region of Kentucky will be attracted by the conspicuous card which graces the advertising columns of the Bulletin, by which it will be seen that Messrs. CORBIN GALLEHER and JOSEPH F. PERRIE (late of the Goddard House, Maysville) have become lessees of that long-established, extensive and popular Hotel, known everywhere under the name of the "DENNISON HOUSE." Messrs. GALLEHER and PERRIE made themselves well and favorably known to the traveling public, while at the head of the Goddard House, which, by their good management and gentlemanly deportment, they rendered exceedingly popular. In their new and larger theatre, in the Queen City, we predict for them a wider popularity and more extended success; for they have both the will and capacity, in every respect, to achieve everything which gentlemanly hearing, kindness, courtesy and vigilant attention to the pleasure, comfort and safety of guests can accomplish. JAMES H. BERRY (so well known as the accomplished Deputy Clerk of the Mason Circuit Court Clerk's Office) is to be the Clerk of the Dennison, under its new administration; and a gentleman more competent or more graceful could not be placed in charge of the books. With such capable and worthy managers at the head of the House, and an ample staff in every department, in the office, the parlors, the dining room, the kitchen, the bed rooms, and every where, the wide fame of this popular old Hotel cannot fail to be greatly elevated. It will, we feel sure, be the Headquarters, in the Queen City, of Kentuckians from the North-Eastern portion of this State, as it is of the business men of large portions of Ohio, Indiana, and the country generally.

We submit that blue-bellies would be a more appropriate currency for the Yankees, than green-backs.

Early in the morning of Saturday, next, there will be a total Eclipse of the Moon.

The river at this point has fallen 19 inches, and is still slowly receding.

NIGHT-CAPS MARCHING.—A novel military procession passed through the streets yesterday, exciting the pity of some and the derision of others. Some fifty federal soldiers, who had been captured and paroled by the guerrillas, at various times, under circumstances not at all creditable to the prisoners, were collected, by order of Gen. Rosecrans, and adorned with night-caps, with red tassels in the center, and in this outer uniform paraded through the streets, to the roll of the drum.

STAMP ACT—Old A be putting down his foot.

DIED.
November 21st, near Lebanon, Tenn., LIEUT. FRANCIS M. ATKINSON, of the Confederate Army, in his 24th year.

Again the unwelcome visage of Death, has appeared in our midst, and has chilled the throbbings of one of our noblest hearts, whose potent is his arm, which no power can overcome, how powerful his arrow, which no shield can intercept, how unerring his aim, which no ingenuity can baffle, how swift his shaft penetrating the most robust frames, consigning them to the tomb, unmindful of the sighs, the groans, and the tears of the living, as well as the mortality of the stricken victim; in this case he indeed has sought a shining mark, he was one, whom to know, was but to love and cherish the kind, generous and brave heart that burst within him. If of any, it can be said of him, he had no enemy; his congenial spirit shrank from every thing that would wound the feelings of his companions, his large circle of friends, is the best commentary on his character; but what a void how bright a star blotted from Friendship's constellation, how beautiful, how fresh a blossom has faded in the flowery wreath, and its withered leaves have fallen upon memory's altar, and there remain a memento of the absent, a monument of the dead. We would not sorrow, but these are hours when the sensitive heart feels the weight of a loneliness so fearful that it is crushed in the dust, when the raven wings of sorrow brood over the spirit; when the Angel of Death strikes down our friends, the breezes of heaven seem like a mournful requiem for the loved and lost, and our bowed and broken spirit is almost ready to sing

"Earth is lonely, dark and dreary,
All of life is like a dream;
And my soul is sad and weary,
While I'm floating down the stream."

Our remembrance of his last days are both pleasant and sad, we have ministered at his couch, we have wept over his cold corpse, we have knelt at his grave, we have realized the hallowed inspiration which buoyed the spirit above the fleeting pleasures of time, and with the eye of calm, steady faith, we beheld the star of hope rise above the horizon of despair, beaming through the darkness of crushed hopes and trembling fears, lighting our pathway, guiding us through the gloom to a home in heaven. Oh! the sad yet melancholy pleasure of meeting the last glance from his eye, beaming with hope divine; the fond clasp of his trembling hand, nerveless and cold; to hear him speak of his Father and Uncle who had gone before; then to behold the muscles relax, the countenance assume in the coldness of death a calm serenity, a saintly smile, is a scene that never be forgotten. But how let us dwell on the scenes of that heavenly home, where he asked us to meet him; memories sweet memories of that dear home, how unobtrusively do we well up from the hearts rich fount awakening pure angelic emotions, whose sylvan melodies vibrate in delightful concert! In each heart-lyre, they tell us of palmier days of brighter hopes, of unfulfilled aspirations, on which fond recollection will ever dwell with dear delight. J. C. F.

DENNISON HOUSE,
Fifth street, bet. Main & Sycamore,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

CORBIN GALLEHER, Proprietor.
JOS. F. PERRIE.

THIS POPULAR HOTEL HAS BEEN RE-PAIRED AND RE-FITTED THROUGHOUT, and is now open to the public. The Proprietors, recently of the "Goddard House," Maysville, Ky., solicit the patronage of the travelling community, and especially of those Kentuckians to whom they have been known as the hosts of the Goddard. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to every guest of the House.

CORBIN GALLEHER,
JOS. F. PERRIE.
Cincinnati, O., Dec. 4th, 1862.

SOLOMAN KINSLER,
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
(Opposite the Doniphan House.)
SECOND STREET.

THE undersigned has just received a large supply of fine Gold and Silver Watches, and jewelry of all styles, to which he invites the attention of the public.

Finger Rings and other Jewelry made to order and warranted to be pure gold.

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY, repaired on short notice and warranted to give satisfaction. nov. 27-ly

THIS DAY RECEIVED AT THE "SENSATION STORE" Fancy Velvet Ribbons in every width. Trimming Ribbons in Solferino, Vesuvius and Humboldt also Plain with Fancy Colored Edges. Black and Colored Kid Gloves at Fifty cents per pair.

M. R. BURGESS & SON.

DONIPHAN HOUSE,
(FORMERLY THE PARKER HOUSE.)
Between Sutton and Wall Streets,
MAYSVILLE, - - - - KENTUCKY

A. DONIPHAN, Proprietor

THE ONLY ONE DOLLAR DAY HOUSE IN THE CITY.

Travellers are respectfully requested to give it a trial.

Daily Stages leave the door for all points in the interior. [June 19, 1862-ly]

Commercial.

MAYSVILLE MARKET.
THURSDAY, Dec. 4, 1862.
Sugar New Orleans, 13 1/2 to 14.
Molasses—New Orleans, Bbls. 65c.; Half Bbls. 70c.
Coffee 35 to 40 with upward tendency.
Wheat—Red \$1.00; White \$1.05.
Flour—Selling at from \$5.50 to \$6.00.
Whisky—Market firm Nelson's extra selling at 85c.
Crush Sugar, 15c.
Gran " 15c.
Loaf " 15c.
Racon—Sides 5c; Hams 6@8c; Shoulders 8 1/2 cents.
Lard—6 1/2c, per lb.
HEMP—\$30.00 per ton.
Tobacco—Selling at 8@10c lbs.
Mackerel—Bbls. No. 2, \$1.10; Half bbls. 5.50, Quarters \$3.25.
SALT—70c. bushel.
Iron—Bar Iron 2 1/2; Nail Iron 6 1/2@8; Horse Shoe 3 1/2@4.
NAILS—\$4.50 for 10d.
RICE—9c. per lb.
FEATHERS—\$3 to 34 cents lbs.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS STOCK!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FIFTY PACKAGES DRY GOODS!

Embracing English, French & American Prints, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Canton Flannels, Apron Checks, Plaid Linings, Shaker Flannels, Red Ticks, Shirting, Stripes, Gray and Scarlet Flannels, Mouseline Delaines, Embroideries, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery and Notions generally. Terms Wholesale and Retail for CASH ONLY.

M. R. BURGESS & SON.

Maysville, Ky., October 2nd, 1862.

NEW

WHOLESALE HOUSE

AND

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS!

M. R. BURGESS & SON,

Second Street,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

WILL OPEN IN THE UPPER ROOMS

OF THE

Sensation Store!

A CASH JOBBING HOUSE!

THEIR Stock will be kept complete in every department of **STAPLE DRY GOODS**. White Goods, Notions, Hats and Caps, Hosiery, Laces, Embroideries, &c., and will be enriched by weekly receipts from the New York Auction Sales of FRENCH and ENGLISH DRESS GOODS at great reductions on regular prices.

Merchants may rely on getting their Staple Goods by the PIECE or PACKAGE, and their FANCY GOODS by the SINGLE PATTERNS, at the lowest wholesale prices for CASH.

Particular attention will be paid to orders. Aug. 28 M. R. BURGESS & SON.

When you arrive at Cincinnati

STOP AT THE

MADISON HOUSE,

Main Street Between Front & Columbia,

J. W. GARRISON, Proprietor.

E. C. PHISTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF COURT ST.

MAYSVILLE, KY.

August 14, 1862.

WHEN YOU COME TO THE CITY

STOP AT THE

DONIPHAN HOUSE!

WHERE YOU CAN GET

YOUR MEALS FOR 35 CENTS!!

[October 30th 1862]

STILL AHEAD! AND STILL AHEAD!!

BLUM & HECKINGER,

OF THE

GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING HOUSE!

TAKE THE PLEASURE OF INFORMING our patrons and the public generally, that we have again returned from the East, with a large and well selected Stock of

Fall and Winter Clothing,

Consisting of a thorough assortment of

OVER COATS,

DRESS COATS,

BUSINESS COATS,

PANTS and VESTS,

and having bought our Stock early in the Season, we are enabled to sell them at the old prices.

We call particular attention to the Stock of Piece Goods consisting of

CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES,

VESTINGS, &c. &c.,

Which our well known and justly celebrated Cutter JERRY F. YOUNG, will make up to order in his usual excellent style.

We also call the attention of the public to our complete assortment of

GENT'S FURNISHING GOOD

consisting of fine SHIRTS which by the way have gained quite a celebrity with those that wear them. TIES, SUSPENDERS, UNDERWEAR, DRAWERS, GLOVES, SOCKS, &c.

Always on hand an assortment of TRUNKS, VALISES and CARPET BAGS.

Give us a call and judge for yourselves.

BLUM & HECKINGER,

Nov. 6, 1862-ly. Maysville, Ky.

JOB PRINTING!

Plain and Fancy Job Printing

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE

Bulletin Office!

This department of our Establishment is now complete, and inferior to none in Kentucky.

We are prepared to meet all orders, of any and every description, promptly and on short notice and at prices greatly reduced from those of former year.

To one and all we would say hand in your Orders as we will neither be excused in

LOW PRICES!

NOR

STYLE OF WORKMANSHIP!!

NEW

GRAIN, GROCERY,

AND

COMMISSION HOUSE,

Corner of 3rd & Market Streets,

MAYSVILLE, - - KENTUCKY.

I HAVE JUST OPENED A GRAIN, GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE in the house formerly occupied by Jas. C. Brookover, north-east Corner of Third & Market Streets.

I will pay the highest market price in CASH for WHEAT, RYE and BARLEY.

I have just received a full stock of Groceries, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Fish, Tobacco, Salt, &c., &c., together with a general assortment of all articles in the Grocery line; all warranted to be of the best quality. My goods have been bought exclusively for Cash, and will be sold for Cash or Country Produce, at very small profits.

I have also on hand a large stock of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

Commission, Storage & Forwarding Business attended to with promptness.

All persons desirous of getting the worth of their money, will please give me a call.

June 19th, 1862. BEN PHISTER.

CRUSHED, Powdered and Granulated Sugar, of best quality, in store and for sale low by BEN PHISTER.

June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

SYRUP.—Philadelphia and Baltimore Syrups, in barrels, half barrels and 10 gal. kegs, for sale low by BEN PHISTER.

June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

TOBACCO of all grades and prices, for sale by BEN PHISTER.

June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

VINEGAR of the best quality, for sale by BEN PHISTER.

June 19

WHISKY a very choice article for harvest use, for sale low by BEN PHISTER.

June 19

APPLE BRANDY—old and mellow of best quality, in store and for sale by BEN PHISTER.

June 19

SALT—in store and arriving, for sale at lowest rates, by BEN PHISTER.

June 19

FISH.—Mackerel and White Fish, in barrels, half barrels, quarter barrels and kits, of best brands for sale at lowest rates by BEN PHISTER.

June 19

TEA—a very superior article, the best imported, in store and for sale by BEN PHISTER.

June 19

RICE—the pure Carolina Rice, for sale by BEN PHISTER.

June 19

CANDLES.—Star & Sunn Mould Candles, of best quality, at BEN PHISTER'S.

June 19

SOAP & STARCH, of best brands, for sale low by BEN PHISTER.

June 19

BACON WANTED.—I am buying clear sides at highest cash prices. BEN PHISTER.

June 19

WHEAT, RYE & BARLEY WANTED.—I am constantly in the market and paying highest prices. BEN PHISTER.

June 19

Cor. 3rd & Market street.

J. C. ADAMS,

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law,

GREENSBURG, KY.,

WILL continue to Practice in the Circuit Courts of Kentucky, and will attend promptly to all business that may be intrusted to his care; special and prompt attention will be given to collections.

His election to the office of Presiding Judge of the County Court and Judge of the Quarterly Court, does not interfere with his practice in the Circuit Courts.

ISAAC NELSON, Sole Agent

FOR MAYSVILLE, has just received a large supply of SMITH'S Celebrated Pittsburgh and Wheeling Ales in Barrels and Half Barrels; viz: Pale, Kennett and Champagne, brewed for Summer use.

Also, BOTTLED ALE, in cases of 1 doz. each, for Family use. Call at

No. 47 & 49 MARKET STREET,

August 7, 1862.

ISAAC NELSON.

300 Bbls of Bourbon Whisky, 1 to 7 years old, in store and for sale by

August 7, 1862. ISAAC NELSON.

LEE HOUSE!

MAYSVILLE, KY.,

Corner of Front and Sutton Streets,

Mrs. A. M. TUREMAN, Proprietress

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

[June 19, 1862-ly]

NEW DRESS GOODS

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS from New York, a Splendid Stock of DRESS GOODS, embracing "Imperial Repps," "French Marquises and Mo. d'Laimes," "Plaid Malines," "Borated Plaids," "Broche Poplins and Celestials," "Emboss and Messina Cloth" in all desirable colors.

M. R. BURGESS & SON.

November 20th, 1862

NEW ZEPHYR GOODS!!!

ZEPHYR KNIT "SONTAGS," "HOODS," "Stating Caps," and "Nubias." For sale Wholesale or Retail.

Nov. 20, 1862. M. R. BURGESS & SON.

NEW STYLE BALMORALS

JUST RECEIVED a great variety of New Balmorals, from \$2 to \$3.

Nov. 20, 1862. M. R. BURGESS & SON.

SHIRTS.

BALLOU'S PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH YOKES SHIRTS, Received this day by the case from the manufacturers, and for sale wholesale and retail. Terms Cash.

Aug 23 M. R. BURGESS & SON.

ATTRACTIONS!

REDUCTIONS!!

BARGAINS!!

You save money by buying your Dry

Goods at the CHEAP STORE!!!!

FRESH ARRIVALS FROM AUCTIONS,

EVERY WEEK!!!!

MULLINS & HUNT

BEG TO INFORM THEIR NUMEROUS friends and old customers in Mason and adjoining counties, that their new establishment, opposite the Farmers Bank, to which they have recently removed, is complete in every department, and never on any former occasion have they been in such a position to present inducements to their patrons as the present.

Their Stock of Dress Goods, comprising every article adapted to a Ladies wardrobe, deserves particular attention, embracing so many beautiful and recherche materials.

Economy is the order of the day, and to those who study it, we respectfully extend an invitation to call and examine our stock at the Cheap Dry Goods Store,

OPPOSITE THE FARMERS BANK, 2ND STREET.

MULLINS & HUNT.

Maysville, Ky. June 19, 1862.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR

- AND -

Fancy Grocery Store!

IKEL NELSON,

IMPORTER OF

Brandies, Wines, Gins,

AND ALL OTHER FOREIGN LIQUORS.

AND DEALER IN

FOREIGN FRUITS, OYSTERS, SAR-

DINES, NUTS, PRES-

AND SUCH FANCY GROCERIES,

ALSO, TOBACCO, SEGARS &c.

OLD BOURBON and MONONGAHELA

WHISKIES, & DOMESTIC LIQ-

UORS IN GENERAL.

NOS. 47 & 49, WEST SIDE OF MARKET

August 7

IN addition to my already large assortment of Liquors and Fancy Goods, I have lately received and purchased for cash and can sell as low as any house in the West.

"CALL A MAN."

A HIGH AND RACY SKETCH.

John Jackson was a hard working man of twenty-three. Being the oldest child and only son, he had always remained at home, assisting his father upon the farm. John was much respected by every one in the neighborhood, and many bright-eyed girls had secretly thought that she would like to be Mrs. Jackson. But John was no 'ladies' man.' The fact was, he was bashful. He would rather hoe potatoes all day than to undergo and introduction to a young lady. Not that John disliked the dear creatures; far from it. We believe that he, in common with all bashful and well-meaning men, entertain the very highest respect and admiration for them. And this, no doubt, was the principal cause of his bashfulness. He felt that they were superior beings, and that he was unworthy to associate with them upon terms of equality. But we cannot stop to moralize.

Nancy Clark was the daughter of a respectable farmer, whose land adjoined the Jackson farm. Nancy was a pretty, saucy little witch, and she liked John Jackson. When they were children they attended the same school, and as he was a few years her senior, he was usually her champion in the childish disputes that arose, and for common in coming and going. At last, John became so much of a young man as to be kept from school, as he had been in past years. John discovered, too, that he was growing out of shape. His feet and legs appeared very awkward; he did not know what to do with his hands; his face pained him; and, taking all in all, he was inclined to think that he was not more than half put together.

As novelists say, it was a lovely day in August. The sun was clear, serene and beautiful, the trees were loaded with golden fruit, and the beautiful birds twirled on long love-branches. Earth—(there we've slid down to earth once more, such lofty flights, they make our head dizzy.)—We were prepared to say that they had yielded a bountiful harvest of grass, clover and honeysuckles, which the noble yeoman of Chesterville had garnered within their store-houses—but upon a second thought have concluded to word it thus: 'The farmers of Chesterville had done harvesting.'

John Jackson's sister had a quilting that afternoon. His father had gone to 'Keith's Mills,' to get some wheat ground, and left John to repair some tools to be ready on the morrow, to commence mowing the meadow grass. Suddenly it occurred to John that if he remained about the house that afternoon, he would be called in at tea time, and required to do the honors of the table. To avoid this, he quietly shouldered his scythe and stole away to the meadow, half a mile distant, resolved that he would not leave there until it was so dark he could not see to mow, so as to avoid seeing the girls.

The meadow was surrounded on all sides by a thick forest, which effectively shut out what little breeze there might chance to be stirring. The sun poured its rays as though the little meadow was the focus point where the heat was concentrated. John mowed and sweat—sweat and mowed, until he was obliged to sit down and cool off. Then it occurred to John, that if he took off his pants he might be much more comfortable. There could be no impropriety in it, for he was entirely concealed from observation.

So John stripped off, and with no cover save his linen, commonly called a shirt—he resumed his work. He was just congratulating himself upon the good time he had made from meeting the girls, when he chanced to disturb a huge black snake, a genuine twister, with a white ring around his neck.

John was no coward but he was mortally afraid of a snake. 'Self-preservation' was the first passage that flashed across his mind, and 'legs take care of the body' was the next. Dropping his scythe, and spinning around like a top, he was ready to strike a two-foot gait, when at that moment the snake was enough to hook his crooked teeth into John's shirt just above the hem. With a tremendous spring, he started off with the speed of a locomotive. His first jump took the snake clear of the ground, and as he stole a hasty glance over his shoulder, he was horrified to see the reptile securely fastened to the extremity of his garment, while the rapidity with which he rushed forward kept the serpent extended at an angle of ninety degrees with his body.

Here was a quandary. If he stopped, the snake would coil about his body, and squeeze him to death; if he continued the race, he must fall from sheer exhaustion. On he flew, scarcely daring to think how this dreadful race was to end. Instinctively he had taken the direction of home; a feeling of security came over him. Suddenly flashed across his mind the true state of affairs—his father gone—the quilting, and, worse than all, the girls! The next moment he felt the body of the cold, clammy monster in contact with his bare legs, his tail creeping around them in a sort of cozening way, as by the way of tickling John upon the knees.

This was too much for human endurance. With a yell, such as man never uttered save in mortal terror, poor John set forward at a break-neck speed, and once more had the pleasure of seeing the snake resume his horizontal position, somewhat after the tail of a comet.

On they flew. John forgot the quilting, forgot the girls, forgot everything but the snake.

His active exercise, together with the excessive heat, had brought on the nose-bleed, and as he ran, ears erect, and head thrown back, his chin, throat and shirt-bosom were stained with the flowing stream.

His first shriek had started the quilting, and fourth they rushed, wondering if some Indian was not prowling about. By this time John was within a few rods of the barn, still running at the top of his speed, his head turned so that he might keep one eye on the snake and with the other observe what course he must take. 'The friendly barn' now concealed him from the sight of the girls. He knew the girls were in the yard, having caught a glimpse of them as they came rushing from the house. A few more bounds, and he would be in their midst. For a moment modesty overcame fear, and he halted. The snake, evidently pleased with his rapid transportation, manifested his gratitude by attempting to unfold the legs of our hero within his embrace.

With an explosive 'ouch' and urged forward by circumstances over which he had no control, poor John bounded on. The next moment he was in full view of the girls, and as he turned the corner of the barn the snake came round with a whizz, somewhat after the fashion of a coach whip.

Having reached the barnyard, to his dis-

may, he found the bars up. But time was too precious to be wasted in letting down bars. Gathering all his strength, he bounded in the air, snake ditor; and as he alighted on the other side, his snakeship's tail cracked across the upper bar, snapping like an India cracker.

Again John set forward, now utterly regardless of the girls, for the extra tickle of the snake's tail as he leaped the bars, banished all his bashfulness and modesty, and again he had the pleasure of finding the snake in a straight line, drawing steadily at the hem of his solitary garment.

The house now became the center of attraction, and around it he revolved with the speed of thought. Four times in each revolution, as he turned the corner, his snakeship came round with a whizz that was quite refreshing.

While describing the third circle, as he came near the group of wondering-struck girls, without removing his gaze from the snake, he managed to cry out—

'Call a man!'

The next moment he had whisked out of sight, and as quick as thought reappeared at the other side of the house—

'Call a man!'

Away he whirled again, turning the corner so rapidly that the whizz of the snake sounded half-way between a low whistle and the repeated pronunciation of double-o. Before either of the girls had stirred from their tracks he had performed another revolution.

'Call a man!'

Away he flew once more, but his strength was rapidly failing. Nancy Clark was the first to recover her presence of mind, and seized a hoop-pole, she took her station near the corner of the house, and as John reappeared, brought it down upon the snake with a force that broke its back and hold upon John's nether garment at the same time.

John rushed into the house and to his room, and at tea-time appeared in his best Sunday suit, but little the worse for the race, and to all appearance entirely cured of his bashfulness. That night he walked home with Nancy Clark. The Next New Year they were married, and now whenever John feels inclined to laugh at his wife's hoops, or any other peculiarity she has only to say 'Call a man,' and he instantly sobers down.

MATRIMONY.—What a crusty old fellow he must have been, who wrote the following: "Look at the great mass of marriages that occur over the whole world; what poor contemptible affairs they are! A few soft looks, a walk, a dance, a squeeze of the hand, a popping of the question, a purchasing of a ring, a minister, a ride or two in a hired carriage, a night in a country inn, and the matter is over. For five or six weeks two sheepish looking persons are seen dandling on each other's arms, looking at waterfalls, or guzzling wine and cakes, then everything falls into the most monotonous routine; the wife is on one side of the hearth, the husband on the other; and little quarrels, little pleasures, little cares, and little children, gradually gather round them. This is what ninety-nine out of one hundred find to be the delights of matrimony."

INDIAN TRADITION.—Among the Seminole Indians there is a singular tradition regarding the white man's origin and superiority. They say that when the Great Spirit made the earth, he also made three men, all of whom were fair complexioned; and after making them he led them to the margin of a small lake and bade them leap in an wash. One obeyed, and came out of the water purer and fairer than before; the second hesitated to moment, during which time the water, agitated by the first, became muddied, and when he bathed he came out copper-colored, the third did not leap till the water became black with mud, and he came out his own color. Then the Great Spirit laid before them three packages, and out of pity for misfortune in color, gave the black man the first choice. He took hold of each of the packages, and having felt the weight, chose the heaviest; the copper-colored then chose the next heaviest, leaving the white man the lightest. When the packages were opened the first was found to contain spades, hoes, and all the implement of labor; the second unwrapped hunting, fishing and warlike apparatus; the third gave the white man pens, ink and paper—the engine of the mind, the mutual improvements, the social link of humanity, the foundation of the white man's superiority.

THEY ARE TELLING A GOOD STORY IN TROY, New York, as follows:

"It was rumored that a gentleman known to be a loyal citizen had a secession flag flying from his house. Of course there was a tremendous, and an excited party started for the premises. On reaching the house it was found to be a lady's boudoir that had been washed and hung from a back window to dry. The husband avowed his determination to stand by that flag as long as he lived, and the effervescent crowd exploded and disappeared."

WOMEN'S LABOR IN BOSTON.—The Boston Herald says: "We are informed that a large number of women in this city and vicinity are hired to make woollen shirts for soldiers at the pitiable pittance of five cents apiece! They are hired by contractors who get good prices out of the Government, and are growing rich out of the business. We are further informed that a smart woman can make two of these shirts in a day, thereby earning ten cents. If she makes more than two she must slight her work, and then the soldiers suffer part of the swindle. The women who are forced by stern necessity to do such work at such a price, or starve, may be the wives, daughters or sisters of soldiers, who have fallen in battle, or who still stand with the flag of the Union with the Army of the Republic."

This happens in the capital of the State which is so much concerned about the condition of the poor negroes in the South.

GEN. PRICE'S SON PARDONED.—The President has given Brig. Gen. Edwin R. Price, son of Major-General Sterling Price, both of the Rebel army, a free and full pardon of all treasonable, felonious, and other crimes and misdemeanors, whatever, against the United States, committed up to the 13th of November. Gen. Price was taken prisoner some time since, paroled by Gen. Halleck, and subsequently he resigned his commission in the Rebel army, and his friends appealed for his pardon. While on his parole, and residing in Charleston, Mo., he is said to have exerted himself to maintain peace and order by driving off the guerrillas, and it is thought by some of the Union men of Missouri, that his pardon will have a beneficial effect in Missouri.

BULLETIN

PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT!

SECOND STREET,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

Mercantile Work.

BILLS OF LADING,
BILL HEAD,
CERTIFICATES,
DRAY TICKETS,
CIRCULARS,
BLANKS, DEEDS,
RECEIPTS,
REGISTERS.

SHOW CARDS!

BILLS IN COLORS

CHECKS,
CARDS,
HEADINGS,
NOTES,
ENVELOPES,
CONTRACTS.

SHOW BILLS

Country Merchants

SHOW BILLS,
HAND BILLS,
INVITATIONS,
BILLS OF FARE,
POSTERS,
LABELS, &c.,

SCHOOL & COLLEGE SCHEMES,

CONCERT PROGRAMMES, &c.

PAMPHLET WORK

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SCHOOL & COLLEGE CATALOGUES,

MISCELLANEOUS PAMPHLETS,

CONSTITUTIONS,

REPORTS,

BRIEFS, &c.

PRINTING IN GOLD AND COLORS!

We have a very complete Printing Establishment. Our facilities for doing all kinds of Work,

Plain or Ornamental

Are first class. We have added to our Type many of the Modern styles, and being

LOW PRICES!

THE ATTENTION

Business Men, Teachers, Commit-

tees, &c.,

Is respectfully directed to our Establishment,

if they desire first class work at low rates.

Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention.

Work furnished, in all cases, at the time promised.

ROSS & ROSSER,

HEALTH RESTORED!



DR. MOTT'S Chalybeate Pills.

An aperient and stomachic preparation of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon by combustion in Hydrogen, of high medical authority and extraordinary efficacy in each of the following complaints, viz:

DEBILITY, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, EMACIATION, DYSPPEPSIA, DIARRHEA, CONSTIPATION, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, SCURVY, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINTS, RHEUMATISM, MERCURIAL CONSEQUENCES, INTERMITTENT FEVERS, NEURALGIA, CHRONIC HEADACHES, FEMALE WEAKNESS, MENSTRUATION, WHITES, CHLOROSIS, etc., etc.

THE IRON being absorbed by the blood, and thus circulating through the whole system, no part of the body can escape their truly wonderful influence.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can for a moment be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case. In all cases of female debility (liver ailment, chlorosis, etc.), its effects are delightfully renovating. No remedy has ever been discovered, in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt, happy, and fully restorative effects. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use. As a grand stomachic and general restorative it has no superior and no substitute.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing 50 pills, price 50 cents per box; six boxes, \$3.00; one dozen, \$6.00. For sale by Druggists generally. Will be sent free to any address on receipt of the price in all letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to:

P. B. LOCKE & CO.,
General Agents,
339 BROADWAY, N. Y.

N. B.—The above is a fac-simile of the label on each box.

Benevolent Infirmary.

ESTABLISHED AND ENDOWED FOR THE RELIEF OF THOSE SUFFERING WITH CONSTIPATION, VULNERA, AND CHRONIC DISEASES, AND FOR THE ERADICATION AND EXTERMINATION OF ALL DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND SEXUAL ORGANS, OF WHATEVER NATURE. The Joint and Mixed Board of Directors, containing VALUABLE INFORMATION on Syphilis, Gonorrhea and the New Remedies employed at the Infirmary, for the cure of the above diseases, sent to those needing medical aid, in sealed letters, free of charge. Don't fail to send for a copy.

To parents of many scrofulous and diseased children, certain means of prevention will cheerfully be communicated on application by mail. The Prescriptions for Consumption, used by the Infirmary, will be sent Free to all who need it. It never fails to cure Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Catarrh, and Consumption, as those who can attest. Send before you perish.

To all who apply by letter, with full description of age, occupation, symptoms of disease of any kind, and a list of medicines used, and a free of charge, will be given by the Chief Physician or Surgeon.

Address, with two or three stamps for postage (Box 141.)
J. H. HARRIS, Secretary,
Williamsburg, New York.

Purify the Blood.

DR. WEAVER'S
CANKER AND SALT RHEUMISM CURE.

FOR THE CURE OF CANCER, SALT RHEUM, Erysipelas, Scrofulous Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Sore Eyes, and every kind of Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE BLOOD PURIFIER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

It is the prescription of an Eminent Physician, and all who are afflicted with any of the above named diseases, should use it without delay. It will drive the disease from the system, and when once out on the Skin, a few applications will cure it.

DR. WEAVER'S CERRATE, OR OINTMENT, and you have a permanent cure.

The Cerrate has proved itself to be the best Ointment ever invented, and when once used, it has never been known to fail of effecting a permanent cure of Old Sores, Tetters and Ringworms, Scald Head, Chapped and Cracked Hands or Lips, Blisters or pimples on the Face, and for

SORE THROATS AND SORE EYES.

The Cerrate is the only thing required to cure. It should be kept in the house of every family. Price of Syrup \$1, Cerrate 25 cents per Bottle.

Directions accompany each Bottle.

Sold by Most Medicine Dealers.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors
For Western and Southern States: Cincinnati, O. To whom orders for the above Medicines may be addressed.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by
Seaton & Broderick, Mayville, Ky.
G. G. Watson, Foster, Ky.
Crain & Co., Hillsboro, Ky.
A. Boyd, Sharpburg, Ky.
J. T. Shepherd, Grayson, Ky.
Eli & Co., Catlettsburg, Ky.
J. H. Haskell & Son, Ashland, Ky.
Hunter & Maddox, Ripley, Ohio.

TO CITY AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS:

WE ARE NOW PREPARED to sell all kinds of SOAP & CANDLES equal in quality to Cincinnati or any other markets. "Warranted Good" at less prices, which the following list will show.

CANDLES. SOAP.

Mould Candles 10c Family Soap, No. 1, 4 1/2
Extra 11 Palm " 5 1/2
Summer Mould 12 Extr Palm " 5 1/2
Extra Family Candles 12 German " 5 1/2
Star Candles 12 1/2 " extra " 6 1/2
19 " " " 6 1/2

Glycerine " 60 to 75 per dozen.

Five per cent off for CASH in any quantities to such purchasers.
Cash paid for Tallow and Grease.

Address,
BELL & COLLINS,
Soap and Candle Factory Mayville, Ky.

Negroes Wanted.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF WESTERN LAND, in Livingston County, Missouri, for good likely negroes. The owner has refused \$2,000 for the land. Apply at the BULLETIN OFFICE July 31, 1862.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, designed to be the most effectual Alternative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alternative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OF SHIRAZ, ASTHMA'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely exhibition of them many ranking disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alternative medicine. Cleanse the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoying the best of health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this purgative of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overturned.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be the concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with quackery. We are now, however, we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary course of the disease it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.

Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all that it has ever been found to do.

FOR THE CURE OF
Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for \$1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and you will get the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our remedies are for sale by
J. J. WOOD,
SEATON & BRODERICK,
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OUR FRIEND—OUR COMFORTER

DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S SHERRY WINE BITTERS.

THE CELEBRATED REMEDY FOR HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.

Jaundice, Fever and Ague, General Debility, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach, Liver, or Bowels.

Physicians are used and recommended by leading them pronounce them invaluable.

Dr. JAMES L. LEEPER, writes from Nashville, Tenn., "This Bitters is highly praised by those suffering from indigestion, dyspepsia and liver complaint."

Dr. WM. M. KERR, of Rogersville, Ind., writes as that they are the most valuable medicine offered. He has recommended them with great success, and with them made several cures of palpitation of the heart and general debility.

D. K. GALLEHERS, M. D., writes from Van Wert Ohio, "I most respectfully recommend the Sherry Wine Bitters to the notice of Dyspeptic persons; and to all who require a stimulating medicine."

SUCH NEWS WE ARE RECEIVING DAILY.

FULL DIRECTIONS ACCOMPANY EACH BOTTLE.

They are sold by Medicine Dealers generally. Price 75 cents per Bottle. J. N. HARRIS & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio, Proprietors for the Southern and Western States, to whom address all orders.

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Seaton & Broderick; Mayville, Ky.
G. G. Watson; Foster, Ky.
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A. Boyd; Sharpburg, Ky.
J. T. Shepherd; Grayson, Ky.
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J. H. Haskell & Son; Ashland, Ky.
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PICKETT'S Blue Grass Cheese always on hand and for sale by H. C. LLOYD, Mayville, June 19, 1862

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INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

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Throat Confections,

ARE

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LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

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SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.</